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have furnished the basis of international law for all time." If this statement is true, as the author seems abundantly to prove, international jurists ought to pay more attention to Rome than they are doing; and this liberalizing study is for the first time made practicable by the publication of the present work.

It would be easy to find fault with the details of treatment. Evidently the author takes little interest in classical history for its own sake; and this deficiency has led him into innumerable mistakes as to institutions and ideas. Though of great importance to the historian, these errors do not materially affect the author's conclusions, and hence need no further mention here. A careful revision, eliminating these secondary blemishes, would make the work an authority of the highest value, not only to the specialist in international law, but also to those who are interested in the history and the institutions of Greece and Rome.

G. W. B.

*Following the Conquistadores up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena.* By H. J. MOZANS. New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1910.—xviii, 439 pp.

*Following the Conquistadores along the Andes and down the Amazon.* By H. J. MOZANS. With an introduction by THEODORE ROOSEVELT. New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1911.—xx, 542 pp.

Among the many books of travel and description dealing with the countries of Latin America, the two volumes by Dr. Mozans merit far more than a passing notice. Their author is a man of an unusual breadth of culture, and possessed withal of a kindly and sympathetic spirit that attracts the reader very much as it must have won the hearts of the people with whom he came into contact. Accurate in observation, happy in expression and deft in allusion, he has woven into his narrative a pervasive charm that holds attention to the very end.

Dr. Mozans set out with a twofold purpose. He wished to follow the routes of the early Spanish explorers and conquerors in the present republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and also to describe the lands and peoples along the way as they appeared to him and as they appeared to the "conquistadores," missionaries and men of science who had traversed the same highways or had treated the same topics. His method of recording their statements may not be altogether novel, but the skill with which he presents the

contrasts of present and past is very gratifying. Written by a master of the Spanish language and by a scholar who is familiar with Spanish historiography, with the literature bearing upon the countries visited and with the tongues and literatures of many lands, Dr. Mozans' books have in rich measure the primary requisite of a good story or of a good sermon: they are interesting, truthful and human. In their field they surpass anything yet offered to the public.

Because of their excellent qualities in many respects it seems quite unfortunate that the volumes should be rather poorly indexed, inadequately safeguarded against misprints in the spelling of Spanish words and indifferently illustrated. In their present form the bibliographies appended are not comprehensive enough for the scholar or practically helpful enough for the general reader. So far as the text is concerned, the stylistic device of using the antique English translations of the school of Hakluyt is more a hindrance than an aid to comprehension. Moreover, despite his familiarity with the early Spanish writers, Dr. Mozans seems to be unaware that Benzoni (I, 33, 76, 179) was a literary impostor, that Columbus (Journal of the first voyage), not Vespucci (I, 177), was the first to mention the use of hammocks, and that the name "Hispaniola" is not a diminutive derived from "España" (I, 31), but a contraction of "Tierra española." The day has gone by when Vespucci can be credited with the discovery of Florida (I, 8, 9); nor did the French at the time of their settlement there apply the name "New France" to that region alone. For the sake of making it clear to the reader that Piedrahita did not write in the nineteenth century, but in the seventeenth, it would have been preferable to cite the edition of 1688 instead of that of 1881 (I, 291). With all due sympathy for the generous enthusiasm of Dr. Mozans, opinions may well differ as to whether the experiment of Las Casas in colonization was "the greatest the world has ever known" (I, 47); whether the "Neo-Latin variety of man known as the Spanish-American" is "as distinct and as characteristic as the Anglo-American of the United States" (II, xiv); whether "the Spanish race and tongue today are surpassed in point of numbers, distribution and future promise only by the Anglo Saxon" (II, xv); and whether Gabriel Garcia Moreno was "the most brilliant statesman that South America has yet produced" (II, 107). Be it said, also, that travelers from the United States who introduce themselves by the term "Americans" are not "often mistaken for the citizens of one of the republics of our sister continent" (II, 99), and this for obvious reasons.

W. R. S.